

TERMS.

If paid distinctly in ADVANCE, - \$1.75
If not paid in advance, - - - 2.00
At the end of the year, - - - - 2.50

DR. A. B. DUKE

OFFERS his professional services, to the
citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.
He has removed his office to Main street be-
tween the Livery Stable and Georgetown
Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found
during the day; or night he can be found at
the Georgetown Hotel.

Jan. 26, 1854.

TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE
Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTOR-
NEY AT LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS. HOMES
OF TEXAS AND STATE INVESTMENTS OBTAINED
THROUGH THIS OFFICE. REGISTERS OF LAND FOR SALE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE, FULL EXHIBITS OF IT, AND
ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS; ALSO REGISTERS OF LAND
FOR SALE LOCATED, BRIGHT AND EASY.

TAKE AGAINST THE STATE OF TEXAS, INDIVIDUALS
EVALUATED AND ADJUSTED, AND REMITTANCES MADE BY
EXCHANGES ON NEW ORLEANS OR ANY OF THE
NEIGHBORING CITIES, IF DESIRED. A THOROUGH AND
INNATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE LAND
SYSTEM INURES SUPERIOR LOCATIONS AND THE BEST
TITLE. STRANGERS LOOKING AT TEXAS, AND
MILITARY, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS; ALSO REGISTERS OF LAND
FOR SALE LOCATED, BRIGHT AND EASY.

REGISTERS OPEN FOR EXAMINATIONS
OFFICE, CONGRESS AVENUE,
D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R.
FREEMAN.

JUNE 29, 1854-16-b.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the begin-
ning of her revolution, in 1830, Texas ul-
timately, large, bountiful, to lead to volunteers to
serve in her armies.

We are now, offer, to thin survivors, and
those of the who thus served, the recovery of
the lands promised by the Government of
Texas. We are also prepared to prosecute all
claims.

Whether Bra. Mex., Mexican, or American
Bounty, Secur., or Tax-exempt. Having com-
plete access to the Mexican rails, Maps, Recor-
d, and other documents, in the Public Office, at
Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages for
investigation of all kinds, & regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the ac-
count of LAKES, illegally sold, for taxes, or
otherwise, and to estates which have suffered
from inattention or mismanagement of agents
or administrators.

To persons having land certificates, or loca-
tion, we can offer particular inducements.
Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the
vacant lands and surveys of the state, obtained
from personal inspection, furnishes the most
valuable information, and perfect titles.

Large assistance, and close attention to the
LAND SYSTEM AND AN ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TITLES, together with the
large amount of land offered to our office
for sale, enables us to furnish prompt and re-
liable information, and assistance to persons
desiring good homes, and to afford superior ad-
vantages to those wishing to make safe and
PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

We are offering FOR SALE LAMOSIS, every part
of the state—improved and unimproved, of
every variety, and in tracts to suit buyers;
also town and city lots—in short every kind of
estate on the most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas for sale, we
would say, that we keep books, in which are
registered descriptions [furnished by the owner,
or by personal inspection], and full
exhibits of title &c., of all tracts to be sold, also
furnishing a cheap and effective mode of ad-
vertisement. If desired, we will examine land in
any part of the state, ascertain its value, and re-
port faithfully. Registering for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANTS
and individuals in our office as furnish-
ing a speedy and effective mode of collect-
ing.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the in-
terests of our employees we hope to merit the
confidence of the business public.

Office on Congress Avenue,
RAYMOND, FREEMAN, & CO.,
June 29, 1854-16-b.

THE IMPORTED BULL

PATHFINDER

WILL be permitted to serve a few fine
cows at twenty-five dollars to ensure o
cow with calf.

Not more than ten cows can be received be-
fore the first of July, as his engagements are
nearly complete up to that time.

In offering the services of this bull to the
breeds of fine-blooded cattle, we invite their
most critical attention to his pedigree, as be-
ing if not unequalled, certainly unsurpassed
in the variety and purity of its crosses, by
that of any animal ever imported into Amer-
ica.

His pedigree on the dam's side will be found
in the Kentucky Cyclopedia.

The pedigree of his sires are much too
long for insertion in any public paper. We
will therefore only state now, that among his
most immediate grandfathers in the herd book,
are to be found the names of such bulls, as
Buchen Nero (3238). Sir Thomas Falstaff
(5106) Norfolk (237) & Bates' second Hub-
back (423) through whom he descends in a
direct line from Mr. Bates' celebrated Cow
Duchess, the great original of what is
known as the "Duchess" type of short-horn.

The Bull named above, wore all winter of
pizos to England and accurate Engravings of
the first three are given in the herd book,
from which breeders may determine accurately
the merits and demerits of this strain of
cattle.

The pedigree of Pathfinder is peculiarly
exempt from the evils of too close breeding,
indeed no "inbred" bulls can be found in it, and we therefore have every reason to entice
attention to the constitution and symmetry of
form in his calves.

Cows sent from a distance will receive
every attention, but we will incur no liability
for accidents.

Bull County, Ky. Jan 28th, 1854.

M. B. WEBB,
R. F. FORD.

Feb 2, 1854-47.

W. H. KEENE,
Successor of Brown & Sayres.]

WHOLE-SALE & RETAIL

DRUGS, MEDICINE,
IN GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DO-
MESTIC LIQUORS & C.

COR. 41, CHAMPS & WAPPING STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

GEORGETOWN HERALD.

The Press is for the diffusion of Knowledge: to accomplish its Mission it must be free from all despotism of Party or Prejudice.

VOLUME X.—No. 48.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

WILL OPEN ON THE

10 MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. Waller have been
permanently secured. He brings with him a
reputation as an accomplished and suc-
cessful Instructor of youth, warranting the be-
lief that no institution can compete with it in all
that is necessary to prepare young men for
College most thoroughly or in lay the founda-
tion for a robust and well ordered edu-
cation.

TERMS OF 5 months—in advance.

Tuition in Primary Department, - - \$10.00

" Higher Branches, - - - - 15.00

Additional charges for fuel, &c., - - - 1.00

Payment made to the Principal or the Tres-
sor of the College, F. C. McALIA,

Aug. 18, 1853.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
KENTUCKY.

THIS institution occupies a high rank
among Western Colleges. Its Library,
Galleries, Museum, and apparatus are un-
passed. Its literary course is the same as that
of Yale College, while its scientific course
of Civil Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and
Book Keeping. In this practical founder the
College is believed to be unequalled. Its high
aim is to furnish American scholars, and A-
merican business men. The rapidly increas-
ing number of students in attendance is proof
of its high rank and efficiency.

These seats of learning are no mere experiment,
whose permanence is doubtful, and whose
diploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is
in a position to exercise and maintain a whole
course of discipline without the fear of expul-
sion; and to require of its students every-
thing scholarly and manly in their department.
It has boarding arrangements adapted to all
classes of students; and so adjusted as to
avoid the dangers inseparable from the prac-
tice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into
one building. Students for the ministry can
board for about \$40 per College year.

Others have good moral habits, for about
\$65 or 70; while those who may prefer board-
ing in private families can do so at \$30 to \$40.

No student will be allowed in any family
but such as the Faculty shall approve;

and in strictest kind supervision is exercised
by the Faculty over every student where-
ever he may board.

The scholastic year is divided into two
sessions. The first commences on the third
Monday in September; the second, on the first
Monday in February.

OPENING DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tu-
ition \$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by ap-
plication to the President, Rev. D. R. Camp-
bell, L. D.

S. F. BANO.

Secy. of the Board of Trustees.

Sept 16, 1852-29.

GEORGETOWN

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

At Forwood's Old Stand.

THE subscriber having purchased the en-
tire interest of A. W. Forwood in the man-
ufacturing and repairing of Carriages, &c., and
having secured the services of his Bro. John
Clark, who has been long known as a man-
ufacturer at Newell, N. J., and other experi-
enced workmen from the east, is now prepared to
furnish Carriages of any description, as per
specifications or drawings, or by word of
mouth.

Jan 12, 1854-45.

HENRY CLARK.

GEORGETOWN Jan 21, 1854-47-1.

EXCELLENT TAVERN STAND

RENT, OR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of;

I will, on Monday, the 19th day of

February, 1854, being County Court
day, before the Court House door
in Georgetown, after a public auction, to the
highest bidder, the property now occupied by
Benjamin Baldwin, esq.

TAVERN STAND,

situated in Newtown, Scott county, Ky. The
house is large and commodious, in good
repair, and is located on a lot of five acres,
which is well enclosed.

There are on the lot, a good ice house, good
stable, and all the necessary out-buildings in
complete order; together with a never failing
supply of

GOOD WATER.

I offer said property for sale or rent private-
ly, until the 19th of February next.

TERMS, and mode known on day of sale,
For further information, address

G. R. HANCOCK, Principal.

Georgetown, Ky. Aug. 10, 1854.

REFERENCES.

Dr. J. Ray, Principal Woodward High School,
Cincinnati.

H. B. Barney, Esq. Ohio State Superintend-
ent of Public Schools.

Elder D. S. Horne, Cincinnati.

" B. Franklin.

Rev. D. Shepherdson,

Elder Jas. Cullen, Ed. Ladd's Christian
Annual, Philadelphia.

Elder John Smith, F. L. Mitchel Esq. George-
town, Ky.

Elder E. A. Smith, A. G. Ky Female Orphan
School, Midway, Ky.

Aug. 10, 1854-42-1.

103 NEW PIANOS

FOR

Christmas and New Years! Presents,

WE offer for sale, from our un-
til Feb. 15, 1855, the above num-
ber of new Rosedale pianos at
lower prices than ever before been known in
the United States, East or West, as follows:

3 Estre carved Louis 14th, carved tops,

etc., manufacturer's price in Boston,
\$600; for sale, each at

5 Full carved Louis 14th, 7 octaves, Boston
price \$500; for sale, each at

3 Carved Louis 14th style, 7 octaves,

Boston price \$500; for sale, each at

7 Louis 14th style, 61 and 7 octaves, New
York price \$450 to \$600 each; for sale at

350 to 450.

30 Full carved Pianos, some estre hands-
some with carved cases, &c., &c., usual
prices \$350 to \$450, &c., to 275 to

32 Various styles, from 6 to 7 octaves,
usual prices \$240 to \$375; for sale at 190,
195, 200, 210, 220, &c.

4 Full written Worcester given with each in
a separate case.

TERMS CASH.

Never before has there been such an oppor-
tunity of purchasing Pianos, either as regards
price or variety. Our present stock being
twice as large as any other in the country,
and our PIANOS are well known to be from
the best makers of the UNION.

Our friends in Cincinnati will understand
the reason of this extraordinary reduction in
prices. They living at a distance are ignorant
of the extremely stringent state of the
money market in the case of our fine offer-
ing first class instruments at these rates.

SMITH & NIXON,

Piano Hall, No. 764 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Dec. 21, 1854-41-1.

Liquors.

75 BBLs Whisky, various ages.

Old Peach Brandy.

Fine Foreign Brandies and Wines, for every-<br

EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1855.
It often times it is difficult to pull the strings of Bravery. I have had the pleasure of reading and of learning in the course of my life, that the best way to do this is to be bold and determined. The best and last of the resolutions, however, have been doing all the work, in respect to her old resolutions, by very prompt and generous help, with which her friends have responded to the appeals, made to them in behalf of the collecting party. Bravery has, they boast, with the grain, bound in Poverty, and in it they have not drawn half from all his laurels they have in hand, bound up nearly all the wounds made. Some of the arrows have inflicted and personal enemies against her sharp enough, to injure you, but for sure, they would have inflicted deeper, and rended pangs.

Truly yours, A.

From the Washington Union.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO SPAIN.—

The appointment of a new representative of the United States to one of the principal courts of the Old World, is always an event of much importance, and particularly at a period interesting as the present. Hon. John C. Breckinridge, whose nomination to the Senate for this high position we published yesterday, and whose confirmation we announce to-day, will complete his second term in Congress as the representative of the people of the Lexington [Kentucky] district, should he serve out the present session, now rapidly drawing to a close.

This is the same district which Harry Clay represented in Congress for many years; and, until Mr. Breckinridge came forward as a candidate, it seemed as if almost a part of the state of the far-famed "Harry of the West," no one but a Whig being able to command a majority of the people. Mr. Breckinridge commenced a new era. He was opposed by distinguished and experienced Whigs; but he twice succeeded in this district, the last time by an increased majority. There was something in the appearance and the manner, in the history and the reputation, of this "new man" which interested the Kentuckians in his behalf, and which suggested to them that if they were about to lose an old sentinel, who had long been their pride, the Democrats would be able to present a young statesman who, if not a Whig, might ultimately reflect honor upon the name of Kentucky and the home of Harry Clay. Mr. Breckinridge is a young man, being just thirty four years of age. But he has the fixedness of character which indicates more advance years. He is a sound thinker, and a thoroughly educated man. As a debater in Congress, or as an orator before the people, it is unnecessary to speak of him. Few men now living excel him in the dignity of his bearing, the readiness of his repartee, or the solidity and completeness of his ideas. Some of his speeches in Congress have risen to the highest order of eloquence. His position in the house at which he is a member is but a reflection of his position before the country. He is a universal favorite; those who are not impressed by his intellectual resources are charmed by his personal qualities, or attracted by his chivalry and magnanimity of his opponent. Mr. Breckinridge is a Democrat. But his appointment cannot fail to be eminently gratifying in all parties—this indeed, is already apparent; and we do not doubt that the government to which he is dedicated will be happy to welcome him as the representative of the United States.

The Movement of the Temperance Party.

In an article under the above caption, we recently endeavored to show what the Maine Law party was about, in the way of forming conditions, etc.; and, in doing this, we let the leaders of that party speak pretty much for themselves. It seems, that in allowing them to speak so plainly, and in giving their language the most obvious construction, and, indeed, the only one, of which it was susceptible, we greatly offended some of our temperance friends; who have complained us that we have been very ungenerous to their nominee, and very "ungentle" to Sister Wright.

We should have been amazed forever, if they had not told us how. We were never so conscious of designing to misrepresent their nominee, or to ascribe to him a position to which he does not stand, in order to make him unpopular. We are well aware that the prohibition which he advocates, is more unpopular than infidelity to a son could make it. We tell that we could not have impugned his sincerity for which we held the most confident respect. In this we had made, no charge of any kind against him personally, and had seldom mentioned his name in the article. It is true that we spoke of his son, which he may have done, merely to let him how a jeans coat does feel on a man, but, which, we said, was connected with the report current here that he would accept the nomination. We merely mentioned this, as a piece of news appropriate to the caption under which we were writing, and we thought at the time that all men affected with a propensity for official station, would resort to such innocent expedients as this [if it were an expedient] than politics would be no less debasing than it is.

No wonder we were astonished at the conduct of our temperance friends, until they explained themselves; and then, no wonder, we were more amazed than ever.

A rather remarkable instance of the proclivity of Young America was exhibited the other day. A youth between fifteen and twenty years of age, was arrested for disorderly conduct in throwing stones at pedestrians, becoming very much intoxicated, and provoking a general pest in the neighborhood, in which he resided, and he was duly sentenced to the House of Refuge by the Alderman before whom the case was tried. A day or two after a young girl about fifteen, made inquiry of the Alderman concerning his whereabouts, affirming that he was her husband. Her statement seemed suspicious, but it was discredited, when she indignantly produced a marriage certificate to show that they had been married some eight months since.

Our friends charged that we had irreparably injured Sister Wright by classing her with felons; and, the nominees, by calling them, in the same connection, "Sister Wright's candidates." In a part of our article, we endeavored to ridicule the idea that the New Era was the representative of a large majority of Kentuckians, as it claimed to represent, by instituting certain features of it which are known to be unpalatable to the people

of this state; and we said, in passing, (we intended to say it judicially) that we would not be surprised, after what we had seen, if the editor should advocate slavery. "Peace to his name," After life's fitful fever may he sleep well."—*Courier.*

Extraordinary Balloon Ascension by Body and Miraculous Escape.

EASTON, PA., Jan. 26.—I see that you have in your telegraphic column of yesterday's Herald, a brief account of the balloon ascent of Miss Louisa Bradley, from this place yesterday. Her escape from death was as miraculous as I think you will find more detailed account interesting. Miss B. filled her balloon with gas from one of the street mains, and at one o'clock stepped fearlessly into the car. She is a small, well-looking woman, and was dressed in a Bloomer costume of scarlet and blue. The balloon, held by a rope, was then permitted to rise about twenty feet from the ground, when she made a short dress to the crowd of people. It then rose gently, still held by the rope, until she was one hundred feet from the ground, when she cut the cord, and the balloon rose perpendicularly with great velocity, until she had reached nine or a mile and a quarter, as it was estimated by those present, who were beat about in jags.

It would appear, from her own account, that she knew very little about the business she had undertaken, or of the effect likely to be produced upon the balloon when it reached the rarified atmosphere. The balloon was an old one, and the silk had become so rotten that it was wonderful that it would bear inflation at all. When she reached this height she states that the balloon, which was not entirely filled when it left the earth, expanded until the gas began to escape at the seams, and became very offensive to her. She had been so absorbed by the enchanting prospect spread out beneath her, which she says was magnificent beyond the power of language to describe, that she had noticed the balloon to alarm her. She pulled the valve rope, but permitted but little gas to escape, as she was afraid she would fall into the Delaware, which was directly beneath her. In a few moments after this, the balloon suddenly collapsed, and to our horror and alarm, we saw her fall with frightful rapidity for the distance of six or seven hundred feet, her progress then being checked, from what cause we below could not see, although we observed that she was descending quite slowly.

It seems that when the balloon burst it was torn into ribbons except the lower part or neck of the balloon. So completely was the upper part torn to pieces that large pieces of silk blew away, and the remainder hung down even below the car. When she had fallen this distance, the neck of the balloon suddenly blew open, turning inside out, and catching against the rock farm or parachute, which bore her safely to the ground. She came down in an open field, and so lightly did the ear strike the earth that she says there was not the slightest jar.

Her presence of mind was extra ordinary. After this fearful fall, and when the balloon was still descending with terrific velocity she threw out her hand and anchor, and then with the utmost calmness commenced singing a hymn. She alighted about four miles this place. The trip must be considered a quick one, as a quarter past 12 she rode into town safe and in fine spirits.—(N. Y. Herald.)

Washington, Jan. 31.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War containing an abstract of the militia returns of the States and Territories, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Seward presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New York instructing their Senators and requesting their representatives to use their influence in procuring the passage of the law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1791, and the following years, and to the widows of deceased soldiers of those wars. Read and referred to the committee on pensions.

The Army appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter further defended the Indians, and advocated peaceful measures.

Messrs. Dodge, Mallory and Pettit followed.

Mr. Case intimated a desire to speak, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Rice offered a joint resolution disapproving and declarating null and void the acts of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating the Minnesota Western Louisiana, Minnesota, St. Paul's and Saint Anthony's, Mississippi and Lake Superior, Puget's Sound and South Pacific railroad companies, which were all approved March, 1853. He referred to the action of the House on Monday declarating null and void the laws incorporating the Minnesota and North Western and the Transit railroad companies. The people of Minnesota will correct whatever errors they may have committed. It would be for the welfare of his constituents that all of the railroad acts be disapproved by Congress. His desire for this was that it should not appear two of these acts were disapproved in the benefit of the other companies.

We regret that it is our duty to announce the death of that well known newspaper writer, Coll Martin, who died in New York, Sunday afternoon, aged 40 years. Mr. M. was a printer by trade—a reporter by inclination and taste. At the former business he labored assiduously until he was fully developed as the first local editor of the West. In Cincinnati, at the outset of the Commercial's career, he became its city reporter, contributing his sprightly paragraphs more than any one else to render that paper popular and give it the currency it now possesses. Coll Martin was indeed the builder up of the Commercial, and his ministry during a number of years. His town items, his police reports, his river news were all new things in this latitude when he first essayed them in that paper. How well the public appreciated them is testified to by the attention which was paid those departments in all our papers.

In private life, Coll Martin was a friend, sincere and manly. In his newspaper life he was candid and outspoken. Peace to his name. After life's fitful fever may he sleep well.

—*Courier.*

After some remarks from Mr. Gilford, notice that on Monday next he should propose to repeal as much of the thirteenth section as to establish the judicial courts of the United States as authorizes the taking of detainees without notice.

The House then went into committee on territorial business.

The bill for the construction of a telegraph line to the Pacific was again taken up.

Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the grant of 2,000,000 acres, and said it was with the concurrence of the friends of the bill.

That there shall be added to the army two regiments of Infantry and two of Cavalry, organized as in the existing forces, and that the officers and men authorized by this shall be entitled to the same provisions for their widows and orphans, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect as are allowed to other troops composing the army.

They shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops and with the same conditions and limitations.

It will be recollect that the President, in his annual message, asked for what Mr. Shields' amendment gives. In his recent special message he asked, in addition thereto, 3,000 volunteers for all three months, to meet the present exigency.

Mr. Bedger gave notice that on Monday next he should propose to repeal as much of the thirteenth section as to establish the judicial courts of the United States as authorizes the taking of detainees without notice.

There not being a quorum present, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senate.—The debate that additional force be employed resulted in the following amendment from Mr. Shields:

That there shall be added to the army two regiments of Infantry and two of Cavalry, organized as in the existing forces, and that the officers and men authorized by this shall be entitled to the same provisions for their widows and orphans, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect as are allowed to other troops composing the army.

They shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops and with the same conditions and limitations.

It will be recollect that the President, in his annual message, asked for what Mr. Shields' amendment gives. In his recent special message he asked, in addition thereto, 3,000 volunteers for all three months, to meet the present exigency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3; House.—The House took up and passed the 36 private bills considered yesterday.

The House then went into committee of the whole on private calendar.

The first bill was that extending Cal's patent for seven years. A motion was made to lay the same aside, on which a lengthy discussion arose with reference to charges of bribery at the last session; to secure the passage of this bill, and the committee appointed to investigate those charges. The committee refused to lay the bill aside. Ayes 29; nays not counted.

The discussion on the testimony before the committee was continued until the adjournment.

The Senate is not in session.

"NOBODY READS ADVERTISEMENT." We often hear this remark made by business men who are presumed to possess a full share of ingenuity. "Nobody reads advertisement"—Don't say. Let us eat. And old advertising customer recently sent an advertisement to a paper, which amounted to so large a sum, and so much in advance of the old rates, upon which an advance had been lately made, that the publishers felt it due to him to give him that information before involving him in the extra expense. The first return mail brought his reply, which is printed for the education of that class who think "Nobody reads advertisements." He says:—American

"I am perfectly aware of your advanced rates. What of it! Don't you give me an equivalent? You expect that on learning the expense of the advertisement, I may countermand the order. Thank you.

It was certainly very honest in you to give me this opportunity, but I shall not do it—no, I had to cover every type with a gold dollar, for then I should be the gaoler.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, called up the bill changing the appropriation for the erection of a building at Milwaukee for a custom house, post office and U. S. courts. Passed.

The Senate refused to take up the French Spoliation bill—yea 26, nay 29.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Shields—My amendment calls for four regiments of regulars.

Mr. Hunter—Two of regulars, and five hundred volunteers, who would be quite as cheap. The volunteers would be sufficient to excite war, but not to carry it on.

House.—The House took up the bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi or the Missouri river, to the Pacific. The question was stated, and on agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to strike out the enacting clause, it was negatived.

Mr. Richardson offered a substitute for the bill, striking out the grant of the two million acres of land, reserving the right of way and extending the penal laws of the United States over the line for its protection.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said that by this bill creates the proprietors a corporation in perpetuity, without duration or limitation. He believed this government had no such power and therefore he would not vote for the proposition. Under the operation of the previous question, the substitute was agreed to and the bill passed—yea 10, nay 70.

Several unimportant bills were voted upon.

The House then took up the bills authorizing the office of Surveyor General in Laramie and granting land to actual settlers, is in the other territories. The bill brought up the whole question of polygamy and Mormon morale, which were debated at some length.

Mr. Disney moved to amend, by striking out grants of land, and providing only for the office of Surveyor General, and in this form the bill passed.

Mr. Mallory's bill, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, was taken up and passed. This bill proposes to place on the reserved list not of line of promotion and upon leave of absence, and pay those captains, commanders and lieutenants who are incapable of service. This reserve list pays officers as follows:

On leave—Captains, \$1,800; commanders, \$1,200; lieutenants, \$750. In sea service, navy yards or other duty—Captains, \$2,800; commanders, \$1,900; lieutenants, \$1,050; passed midshipmen, \$50.

The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *Gen. Armstrong* was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin spoke at length against the bill.

The bill was debated by Messrs. Benjamin, Seward, Clayton and Maynard, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—The House passed a bill for the relief of Belknap & Co., remitting duties on goods confiscated in Mexico.

The House went into committee on private bills, and thirty-six were favorably reported to the House, but not generally acted on.

Mr. Bedger gave notice that on Monday next he should propose to repeal as much of the thirteenth section as to establish the judicial courts of the United States as authorizes the taking of detainees without notice.

There not being a quorum present, the House adjourned.

Mr. Seward presented a substitute for the bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi or the Missouri river, to the Pacific.

It will be recollect that the President, in his annual message, asked for what Mr. Shields' amendment gives. In his recent special message he asked, in addition thereto, 3,000 volunteers for all three months, to meet the present exigency.

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THE HERALD

Time, Truth and Equity."

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, — FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

Gao. W. Booth, P. O. paid to No 52, 50
vol 10
Rev. Eusebio Serrato, P. O. paid to No 50
vol 11
Rancho Award, two, paid to No 52 vol
10
Joseph Douglass, town, paid to No 52,
vol 10
400

Moral Courage.

When we have not Moral Courage to look beyond the narrow prejudices of Society, when we do not pursue that as good, which is really so, because not sanctioned by the approbation of the world we are in reality perverting the generous designs of Providence, and excluding within the fallen eagle of the Poet:—

“Evil be thou my good!”

The greatest enemy to this noble virtue is the world. The world, that great tyrant—the maker and master of its idle forms, its vain ceremonies, and its miserable conventionalities. The world, in whose blindfold service we are content to waste our best hours, to desecrate our highest powers, to sacrifice our holiest affections. That world, which strange and sad to say, occupies the first place in almost every human heart, proving the enemy of many other virtues, but of none more noble, and more excellent, than that of Moral Courage! Of Moral Courage, which consists principally, in daring to follow out the dictates of conscience, in presuming to uphold the immutable principles of Right, despite the fear, the judgment, the critique of that monster—the World!

Virtues, a Nation's Safeguard,

Joe. F. Foss.

The Attractions of the Philanthropic Mind,

Willa V. Johnson.

The Liberal Reformation,

H. C. Kemble.

The Friends of Our Youth,

J. T. Scott.

The Pleasures of Knowledge,

F. D. Rossell.

The Pride of Intellect,

W. H. Davis.

The Flight of Time,

John Goodman.

Fights of Ambition,

J. C. Morris.

Inconstancy of Earthly Happiness,

H. W. Robinson.

Life Checked with Joy and Ease,

John Jordan.

Independence of Character, an Element of Greatness,

A. M. Woodfolk.

Book but Earthly Glory,

Thos. J. Stevens.

The Known Nothing Platform, the basis of American Politics,

J. W. Ward.

Where all the juvenile orators acquitted themselves so handsomely, it would be tedious to specify, those who, in our opinion, did the best; and yet, as we have some fault to find, we will venture to refer to one or two, in whose speeches and mode of delivery we were particularly interested.

J. C. Mackie, a young man with whom we have a pleasant acquaintance, was one who distinguished for the admirable characteristic of speaking as though he felt what he spoke—a rare attribute in a youthful speaker. He certainly stood foremost among the group of talented young men, who on that occasion sought to amuse and interest the large and intelligent audience then and there assembled.

Willa V. Johnson, another young friend of ours; also did himself greater credit, although his delivery was almost too rapid to give full force and justice to the eloquent and just sentiments he uttered.

The other gentlemen, Messrs. Forre, Kemper, Scott, Rossell, Davis, Goodman, Robinson, Jordan, Woodfolk and Stevenson, merit cordial commendation for the substance of their respective speeches, and their style of delivery—the proof of which is, that the plaudits vouchsafed to each by a crowded and highly intelligent audience.

All of these young gentlemen, in style, diction and sentiment, did infinite credit to their Alma Mater—the Georgetown College.

But there must be one exception to our almost general commendation of the proceedings of the evening. The Known Nothing speech was, to say the least, in very bad taste—neither appropriate to the time, or the occasion; and we were rather surprised that such a speech should have been allowed to be made by the powers that be, especially in view of all circumstances.

It was a speech altogether unsupported by facts, and appealing to some of the worst feelings of human nature; it was sustained neither by argument or common sense, unjust and ungenerous in its sentiments—a mere piece of declamation that would have disgraced a school boy on the stump, much more an adult in the pulpit at a church devoted to the service of Almighty God, and from the lips of whose preachers goes forth the proclamation of Christian charity. We presume that the author is alone responsible for such uechristian and anti-Republican sentiments; such we presume are not the sentiments inculcated in the Georgetown College; such are the sentiments which we trust we will never again hear delivered from the pulpit of a church or church. However variable may be the statements the speaker made, it fully becomes professed christians to abominate and denounce their fellow christians because of their cognomena or peculiar views. Again we say, we regret that any temple of professed christians was thus desecrated by school boy declamation versus other professed christians.

Concert.

The Concert of the Lumberd's, at Apollo Hall, on Wednesday, was resoundingly attended. The music gave general satisfaction; and it is to be hoped that are long they will layer our town with another of their delightful concerts.

Jack's and Jannat's, im-

ported from Spain recently by the Kentucky Importing Company, were sold publicly at Georgetown, Ky., on Thursday last. The Jacks were sold at \$250 for \$100, and the Jannat at \$600 for \$400.

The Lady's Christian Annual, as of

the noticed in our columns, must be well known in our readers, therefore we have only to add that it contains no deserving patronage or heroism.

“Religious Medical Journal,” an issue of considerable merit and interest. Address Dr. R. S. Newton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All interested in the mysteries of Spiritualism should read the ‘Sacred Circle,’ a well written, and impartial defender of the faith, though by no means nerving to secure proselytes.

‘Arthur's Home Magazine,’ this excellent periodical, one of the few that can with impunity be introduced into any circle, promises something new in the form of a tale by T. S. Arthur, entitled the ‘Good Time Coming,’ to be commenced in the March number, and as we are and all desire to enjoy the ‘good time coming,’ those who have not subscribed should do so immediately. Terms \$2 per year. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

‘Scalpel,’ by E. W. Dixon, M. D. in New York, is a bona fide literary casket containing genuine order. Bold and candid, yet honest and just, while cutting at errors existent, (of the Medical craft) with an unsparring hand.

We have read it with interest and profit as a Medical journal, and as such command it to all physicians. The last number contains some articles that are alike suggestive to the non-professional and medical reader. The Scalpel is issued quarterly at \$1 per annum. Address as above.

We have received a copy of Dickens's Christmas story, ‘the Seven poor Travellers,’ and the most forcible and significant commandment we can bestow is to call this worthy of patronage and perusal as the writings of the popular author never fail to be. Address Jno. A. Dix, Publisher, No 10 Park Place, New York.

‘Buchanan's Journal of Man,’ a work of more than ordinary merit, giving proof in every page that the authorship is not an ordinary stamp. The reflecting and capable mind will find it indeed a lens of vision. Terms \$1 per annum. Address Dr. J. R. Buchanan, No 7 Hart's Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

‘United States Magazine,’ a publication devoted to the interests of Science, Art, Manufacture, Agriculture, Commerce and Trade, or ornaments from which any may choose, only \$10 per annum. Address J. M. Emerson & Co., 1, 3, 5, and 7, Spruce street New York.

The License Question in Lexington.

The Mayor and Council of Lexington, having determined to have a fair expression of the people on the subject of license or no license, though that question was supposed to have been settled by the last election, concluded, in consequence of numerous petitioners claiming that their vote was only given against Coffey House licensees, to submit the question of license or no license to the people, by a special vote on this much mooted and exciting question.

A second sober thought, however, came over the Board, and they concluded that they could settle the question for themselves without the agency of the sovereign. Hence they rescinded the order, submitting the question to the people, and at a called meeting, determined to grant licenses in bona fide taverns, but not to mere Coffee Houses. The decision is a good one; mere drinking shops are not to be found in any community, and as we have ever esteemed them; taverns, like some other things we could mention, are necessary evils. Hence, while we suppose the on, we utterly repudiate the other. The tavern license in Lexington is fixed at \$400 per annum; and the keepers thereof are required to close their bars on the Sabbath and after 10 o'clock at night. Good again! We hope that for the sake of peace and good feeling in this community, that our respected Board of Trustees will follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, (except of course, the outrageous tax,) with alike restrictions, and utterly repudiate and punish the keepers of all coffee houses and tipping shops, whether, to use the words of Miss Wright, located in family Groceries or in the cellars of ultra temperance tape sellers!

Masonic Lodge.

We regret to learn that the Masonic fraternity of Horrocksburg permits the Order of Know Nothings to assemble in their Halls. Such action is unquestionably contrary to ancient usage, and should be rebuked by the Masonic powers that be. All secret, benevolent societies, should, in self defense, set their faces sternly against any sympathy or affinity

with, especially in a Lodge capacity,

any and all secret political societies. The Masonic fraternity in this vicinity, to their honor be it spoken, never repudiate any such affiliation. No one scarcely be a worthy Mason who would thus prostitute his Lodge to the uses of a society whose principles, so far as they have been revealed, are utterly at variance with the pure and benevolent principles of Masonry. Such Masons, however, it would seem exist in Horrocksburg, if, (unless, as is not likely) our friend Gibbons, of John Ploughboy, has not slandered them. Witness the following paragraph clipped from his last paper:—

“The Know Nothings in this place seem to be doing a pretty extensive business just at present, as they are now holding semi-weekly meetings. The Masonic Hall is illuminated on Wednesday and Saturday nights of each week; and the Masons do not meet on those nights. The Invisible Order is no doubt growing.

The Ashland District.

Now, that Major Breckinridge is out of the way, beyond a doubt, aspirants for Congress, who have been timorous for the funds, the Bank being entitled to but 1 per cent interest for the time, whilst it takes 12 per cent to replace the specie in her vaults, as far as possible, she cannot, however, do without this interest. The charge should not, however, be to the present state of money matters is without precedent. Men of means, of large estates perfectly solvent, owing but little comparatively, are now unable to pay what they owe. The small amounts due by them would in many cases, be of incalculable individual benefit, their debits having in many instances poor men, having, as it were, but little doubt that the present state of money matters is without precedent. Men

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money matters is without precedent.

None should feel disinterested because they get no favors directly from the Bank, but all such should remember that those who borrow money from the Bank pay it to others. Neither should any stand back because they may be opposed in the Banking system as an obstructive political question. Banks have become a part and parcel, yes, the very bone and sinew of this great commercial world, and are as necessary to its healthful existence as are our relatives to our bodies. The life was commenced with neither, whether nor money, yet from the very necessities of the case, a long and almost universal custom has obtained, and they have each become indispensable prerequisites to the happiness of life. The distinction of the one would be no less injurious to the great commercial system, than the loss of the other, and injurious to our physical system.

Suppose that we as good citizens afford the welfare of the many at heart, [in spite of this mortuary burden of Brokers, and interested in restoring our Bank as far as practicable to a working condition, hold a meeting at an early day, and adopt such measures as may be best calculated to meet these ends.

Late News.

Through the politeness of our friend J. A. Dix, the accommodating conductor of the Georgetown and Payne's line of stages, we now get the Louisville daily papers several hours in advance of the regular mail. The enterprise of our friend R. S. Horrane, in thus establishing a line of communication between Georgetown and the Rail Road, is highly commendable and should be liberally encouraged by the citizens of this vicinity, who are necessarily much benefited thereby. See his article in another column.

Remarkable Longevity.

“Old Aunt Stacy,” as she was familiarly called, died at the house of Moses D. Shropshire of this county, on the 31st of Dec. last, aged 109 years. She was born in Loudon county, Virginia, the slave of Mr. Whitley, with whom she lived until his death. She retained her mental and physical faculties, up to the very hour of her death. It is said that she could sew a fine needle, and was even able to wash her own clothes, and to do similar kinds of domestic labor.

Being a woman of sprightly mind, and having a retentive memory, though of course illiterate, what volumes of facts must have accumulated in her experience of more than a century.

On Wednesday night [this evening] there will be a very interesting panoramic exhibition at Apollo Hall, entitled the ‘Triumph of King Alcohol.’ The whole to be elucidated by the distinguished orator, M. Lyons.

On Thursday and Friday next Lexington Ray, will lecture on the manners and customs of his native country. Both the lectures and the lectures will doubtless prove interesting to an intelligent audience.

How Doctors DISAUR.—In this quarter, abolitionists make war on the Know Nothings. The Boston Post, an organ of the Slave Democracy, declares that Know Nothingism is Free Soilism in disguise.—What are we to understand by this agreement between extremes? The Post proves its assertion by the case of Wilson, the K. N. candidate for the U. S. Senate in Massachusetts, of whom it says—

[O. S. Jour.]

He is the very embodiment of the Free Soilism of this State, he has been its successful intriguer and its trusted leader; he has been in the council and in the field its chosen champion. It was he together with Gibbons, who made Charles Sumner a martyr. He is now exactly what he has been heretofore. In the future he will be found first among the foremen, ahead even of Sumner, in his warfare upon what is called the slave power. No one here doubts this. Such a selection speaks louder than words the character of Know Nothingism. It is a demonstration that it is abolitionism.

Courier.

“Av roaming become more liberal, they will

be more apt to believe that all those who do not themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see

the day when the

Port of Herald.

Citizens of Georgetown and Scott County.

You are aware that the present state of our financial facilities, in other words the crippled condition of our Banks, has been mainly caused by eastern dealers in gold, or ‘unreliable’ characters known at the present day as Brokers; men not minding the moral as under in their transactions, nor doubting the advocacy of the Banks, but who draw it for the sheer purpose of selling it again at a small advance. If this is not the purpose of those who have made the frequent drafts on the Bank at Georgetown, they must have a less honorable motive, which can be no other than to cripple the institution. Now whether this be their design it remains not, certain it is however that such is the effect of the course of these brokers, as to render our Bank almost helpless and useless. She would at once resume her discounts but for this cause, for it is her legitimate business; but it is being interrupted, as is natural of course, by her capital stock for the time being becomes not only dormant but worthless.

The charge should not be urged against the

Bank, that she is able to accommodate us if she would.

She cannot, because on every

\$1000 she loses 60 days a loss of \$2.50 is

sustained if the specie is demanded for the

funds; the Bank being entitled to but 1 per

cent interest for the time, whilst it takes 12

per cent to replace the specie in her vaults;

it is clear therefore she cannot put out her

paper to any extent in this posture of affairs.

Follow citizens, it is a sterling fact admitted

of but little doubt that the present state of

money matters is without precedent.

Men of means, of large estates perfectly solvent, owing but little comparatively, are now unable to pay what they owe. The small amounts due by them would in many cases, be of incalculable individual benefit, their debits having in many instances poor men, having, as it were,

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Minnewawon in Connecticut.

Daily do we hear the beauties and efficiency of the Maine Liquor Law descended upon. If all that its Eastern advocates and supporters say of it could be believed, the evils which were to be rooted up by its enactment have already disappeared like mist before the sun. Here and there we have an emphatic protest from journals in the North, that have the capacity to see two sides to a question, that times are there about "as they used to be." The Hartford Times for instance, which, speaking of the law and its operation says.

"Now that truth is, as we have heretofore stated, that there is as much, if not more liquor drunk in Connecticut at this time than there ever has been at any former period. In this city there is quite as much drinking as there was under the former license laws on this subject, and we are credibly informed that the same thing is true of New Haven and other localities. Club-rooms are numerous, in which young men congregate for purposes of drinking and social carousing; and liquor is freely offered to visitors in private houses."

The direct tendency of the present law is to revive the old custom of forty years ago, which made it fashionable to keep a supply of spirits on the side-board of every private gentleman, and after the same, as an act of common politeness, to all who called. This is already the effect of it in some quarters, and the tendency is increasing. It is a notorious that liquor is freely procured at this time, however strenuously the Maine Law papers may deny the fact."

The President's Message in ENGLAND and FRANCE.—The French and English papers, generally command the President's message. The London Times gives a slow growl, but John Bull's teeth do not alarm either Jonathan or his sons. The Whiteman is in a rage with the President because he now does not recommend the United States to join the allies, and believes both in venomously.

The Globe is temperate, though not satisfied with American neutrality. It designates as a sheer delusion the idea that the two worlds can maintain separate systems—the European being that of civilization, and the Atlantic not so broad a "boundary stream" as it was in days of yore.

A translation of the whole of the message was prepared for the Monitor, and the Paps provided an abstract. The leaders of the Paps and the Constitutionnel are of a more liberal and impartial cast than the asfous of the British press. The Paps induces the progress of the Union, and the potent sap of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Constitutionnel describes the message as "prudent, reserved, and conservative," and adduces various reasons against the annexation of Cuba and the San-Juan Islands. The mischievous consequences to the United States of war, with the maritime powers of Europe are strenuously urged.—*Boxer Post.*

We see it stated that the Democratic leaders, after having so long reigned their fierce malcontents upon what they call a secret political order, have instituted a similar order in their own ranks. The Cleveland Herald states, that, as a son of back-biter, they have instituted a secret order called "Sag" Nichts. (Say Nothings) the object of which is to play the part of libertines and snuff out the Know-Nothings. The order of Sag Nichts was called in session at Columbus, Ohio, in conjunction with the Democratic Convention. One hundred and seventy of them, chiefly foreigners marched in procession through the streets.

A GATHERING OF GOVERNORS.—Gov. Wright of Indiana has invited, and confidently expects a visit on the 22d of Feb. from Governors Powell of this State, Johnson of Tennessee, Mauers of Illinois and Gidds of Ohio. Great preparations will be made, and a brilliant day may be expected.—*Commonwealth*

SPURRED IN WITH A SHOT.—They have a new style of taking oysters raw on a half shell in New London, Connecticut.

A man of rather suspicious appearance called for oysters at the Irving House, when the waiter opened a very large one and set half shell on the counter; whereupon the customer swallowed the oyster in one-half of the shell, and, on pretense of taking the "broth" drank a liquid of rather singular appearance from the other half.

GIPSY BOAST.—The following toast was given at the recent New England dinner in Charleston;

WOMAN.—God has made her to be the most perfect exercise of sovereign influence to the sterner sex, when she keeps within her proper sphere. Her influence diminishes in proportion as she "pouts for popularity."

Death of "Davy Jones"—The notorious broad mare, "Davy Jones"—fourteen years of age, died at the farm of Mr. Thomas J. Davis, of Georgetown, on Tuesday last, with colic. It was owned by Mr. Richard Crossen, of this city, and was highly valued for her beauty.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Some one has defined love—hate, what is continually called love, thus: "A hating, a hating, a little dying, a little living."

TO THE DEBTORS —OF—

J. B. STEVENSON.

THE undersigned, Trustees of said Stevenson, would give notice that the accounts are placed to the hands of J. T. Craig for collection, and that the business of the said Stevenson, is such that the accounts must be closed by cash or note by the 1st of March next; they can be found either at the store or the Georgetown Bank.

Now we give notice, that we are now selling, off the remainder of the stock of Goods at our store; for cash or short notice paper.

H. C. GRAVES,
M. H. TERRILL.

Feb. 1, 1855-45-3.

PUBLIC SALE

STOCK, CROP, &c.

AVANISH cold my farm I will offer for sale at my residence, six miles out a half from Lexington near the Paris Turnpike on the 20th of February next, the following property, viz:

25 Superior Work and Grand Mares.
25 THOROUGH BREEDS, 3 years, by the sons of the dam of Tom Brock, and her Fillies.

A PAIR of large, well broken CARRIAGE HORSES.

3 BIGGY HORSES

10 Fine YEARLING Mares.

10 MULE COLTS.

10 Thorough Bred Short-horn COWS and CALFES, and 20 BULLS, 2 of them two years old. This stock is of choice and unexceptionable pedigree. Printed Catalogues will be furnished on the day of sale.

3 VIEK OF WORK STEERS.

Some-superior YOUNG CATTLE and MILK Cows, Sheep, Dogs, &c.

Altogether imported Maltese Jack MALTA, black, not over 4 years old, near 12 hands high, fine form, very kind, and a jolly, gay, 5 years old.—JIM CRACK, by

Quicksilver, his dam by old Bantam, his grand dam Robin Gray, grand dam by the imported Diamond. He is 15 hands high, a beautiful dapple grey, 5 years old this spring and has a fine bone and action.

4th—BELLAR, by Gley

Diamond, his dam by Old Muck.

He is a beautiful gray 10

hands high 3 years old next spring

and has the appearance of making a fine stallion and race horse.

This is the colt that took the premiums at Lexington Fair last fall. The same one that

took the premium at Lexington, won it also at

Emmett, and at Louisville he won the \$20

Prize-shown in the name of Col. Williams.

5th—JIM CRACK, by

Quicksilver, his dam by old Bantam, his grand dam Robin

Gray, grand dam by the imported Diamond. He is 15

hands high, a beautiful dapple grey, 5 years

old this spring and has a fine bone and action.

6th—BELLAR, by Gley

Diamond, his dam by Old Muck.

He is a beautiful gray 10

hands high 3 years old next spring

and has the appearance of making a fine stallion and race horse.

This is the colt that took the premiums at

Lexington, Emmett, and Louisville last fall

in the name of Col. Williams.

Also—2000 lbs. well cured Bacon.

12 Tons of Hemp broken.

3 Hhds Pure Cider Vinegar.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

the first new and good.

Several valuable Negatives to hire.

TERMS.—Nine months credit upon the exchange of handbills approved security, drawn payable and good, in Branch Bank in Lexington.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

Clinton 94 miles from Lexington.

Near the Paris Turnpike.

Jan. 22, 1855

Feb. 1, 1855-47-3.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

D. C. M. JACKSON, Philadel., Pa.,
WHICH, RECENTLY, IS

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPPIA, JAUNDICE,

CHOLEST. OR NEUROST. DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE

KIDNEY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDER OF LIVER OR BLOOD.

Such as Cystitis, Inward Piles, Fullness of

Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach,

Nausea, Heartburn, Disease of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Flotting in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Heart and Lungs, Distended Breathing, Flotting or the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Suspensions, when in a lying posture, Disease of Vision, Drowsiness before the eight, Fever, and Bull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Peristalsis, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Neck, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is now a new and untried article, but one that has had no test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is untried by any similar preparation.

The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known physicians and individuals, is in part of the country is untried. The following from your own State is respectfully submitted, referring to who may still doubt, to my "Memoranda" or Practical Receipt Book, for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis, of all the Agents for the German Bitter.

Principal office and Manufactory, 120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY TESTIMONY.

James Waring, Vincennes, Ky., Sept. 16th,

1852, said: "I have used two bottles of your German Bitters in my family, and am well pleased with them."

J. T. & J. W. Berry, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine."

Dr. W. C. Crutcher, Frankfort, Ky., July 10, 1852, said: "I believe your German Bitters to be a valuable medicine. It gives good satisfaction."

E. K. Jackson, Cleyville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1852, said: "Your Bitters take well, and has proved to be a good medicine."

W. H. Chaney, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

Nelson & Edwards, Selby, Ky., June 2d, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this highly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given to it, and having tested its virtues we unanimously say it deserves its deserved."

J. P. Hinckley & Co., Frankfort, Ky., April 4, 1852, said: "We are selling your German Bitters rapidly, and they give satisfaction to all who use them."

Dr. W. L. Crutcher, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1, 1852, said: "Your Bitters are very much in demand at this time. You will please send one glass, as soon as possible."

Harbert & Rush, Paducah, Ky., May 7, 1851, said: "The latter have become quite popular lately, and will no doubt continue to do so."

J. Grant, Irvine, Ky., June 26, 1852, said: "We have succeeded in introducing your German Bitters, physicians and others purchase them for their patients."

Wm. F. Savage, Millersburg, Ky., July 6th, 1852, said: "There is a regular demand for your preparation it is a valuable medicine."

F. B. Dalton, Mayfield, Ky., Nov. 24, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters are becoming very popular in this region of country."

These Bitters are ENTIRELY VINEGARABLE.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has

yet been found to cure it with. It cures

the system of all impurities, acts gently and

efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens

the Digestion, gives tone to the Spleen,

makes the skin clear and healthy, cures

the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken

down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine

force and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better

than all the emollients ever used.

A few drops of the

German Bitters, taken in

water, will cure all the diseases of

the United States, is the best medicine that

can be had."

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere.

Sold by T. S. Barkley & Cottontown,

S. Lucas, Williamson, Park & Meggess,

Paris, W. A. Webster, Cynthiana,

Jan. 25, 1855-45-3.

FINE STALLION & JACKS FOR SALE:

OFFER for sale my first stock of Stallions

and Jacks consisting of the following:

1st.—QUICKSILVER, by

Col. Johnson's Molley, in

Col. Johnson's Stable, by Sir Hartley, in